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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CONNAH'S QUAY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.



For the
Year ended 31st December, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CONNAH'S QUAY.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Connah's Quay Urban District for the year 1961.

The estimated population for mid-year 1961 is 8,390 an increase of 220 on the figure for 1960. The birth and death rates are based on this estimated mid-year population.

For estimating birth and death rates for comparison with rates from other districts and the rates for England and Wales, a comparability factor is given by the Registrar General, allowance being made for the age and sex distribution in the district. This factor in 1961 being 0.94 for births and 1.40 for deaths.

The total number of births during 1961 was 185 the same as in 1960, giving an adjusted birth rate of 20.6 per 1,000 population, as compared with a rate of 21.4 in 1960 and with the birth rate of 17.4 for England and Wales for 1961.

The number of deaths during the year was 75 as compared with 77 in 1960, giving a death rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate 13.2 for the district in 1960, and a rate of 12.0 for England and Wales for the year under review.

There were 5 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1961, of whom 4 were aged under 1 week at death, giving a rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 21.4 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales during the year, and a rate of 43.2 per 1,000 live births in this district during 1960.

Of the 75 deaths during the year, 28 occurred from disease of the heart and circulatory system i.e., 37.3 per cent of all deaths. Cancer accounted for 13 deaths i.e., 17.3 per cent of all deaths. Bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases accounted for 14 deaths. i.e., 18.7 per cent of all deaths. So that these three main groups of disease i.e., disease of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and respiratory infections accounted for 73.3 per cent of the deaths.

There was 1 death from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with a death rate for England and Wales of 65 per 1,000,000 population for respiratory tuberculosis and 7 per 1,000,000 population for other forms of tuberculosis.

There was 1 death due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, giving a death rate of 119 per 1,000,000 population compared with a rate of 494 per 1,000,000 population for England and Wales; and 12 deaths from other forms of cancer giving a death rate of 1,430 per 1,000,000 population compared with a death rate of 1,670 per 1,000,000 population for England and Wales.

There was an increase in the fresh cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, 2 in 1960 to 4 in the year under review, and during 1961 notifications were received of 16 cases of pneumonia and 3 cases of scarlet fever.

The milk, ice-cream, water and swimming bath samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

To conclude Lady and Gentlemen, I must thank all members of your Health Committee for their continued support, and in particular, your Chairman, Councillor Mr. M. Thomas, who was particularly helpful during the year. I should also like to thank your Clerk, Mr. L. Williams, and indeed all your Officials, who gave me their continued and willing help during the year.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record my thanks to your Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. Stoddard, for his help during the year.

I am Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. CATHCART.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	4,218 acres.
Population	8,390.
Rateable Value	£647,977.
Product of Penny Rate	£2,780.

Social Conditions:-

The Urban District of Connah's Quay is on the Southwest Bank of the River Dee.

The climate is temperate in all seasons, making the winter somewhat mild and giving the District a healthy aspect.

There is very little unemployment in the District.

Vital Statistics:-

	<u>1958.</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Live births	159		183		185		185	
Legitimate	155	79.76	179	89.90	89.91		90.88	
Illegitimate	4	2.2	4	3.1	2.3		2.5	

Birth Rate per 1,000 population:-

Connah's Quay	19.2	21.6	21.4	20.6
England and Wales	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4

Still Births:-

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths:-

Connah's Quay	25.4	10.3	26.3	25.0
England and Wales	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7

Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births:-

Connah's Quay	19.5	32.8	43.2	27.0
England and Wales	22.5	22.0	21.7	21.4

Deaths from all causes:-

Total	71	69	77	75
Connah's Quay - rate	12.4	11.9	13.2	12.5
England and Wales - rate	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Connah's Quay</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1956	16.3	15.6
1957	14.3	16.1
1958	19.2	16.4
1959	21.6	16.5
1960	21.4	17.1
1961	20.6	17.4

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number of deaths from all causes:-	42	33	75
Deaths from cancer of lungs and bronchus:-	1	-	1
Deaths from other forms of cancer:-	7	5	12

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATH RATES.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Connah's Quay</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>
1956	11.9	11.6
1957	12.0	11.7
1958	12.7	11.5
1959	12.4	11.7
1960	13.2	11.5
1961	12.5	12.0

DEATHS 1961.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	1	6
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	6	10
Coronary Disease, Angina	5	-	5
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	1	1
Other Heart Disease	1	5	6
Other Circulatory Disease	4	2	6
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis	4	2	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	2	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	2	3	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	1	2	3
Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:- A Cathcart, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.,D.T.M. & Hy.

Public Health Inspector:- C. Stoddard, M.A.P.H.I.

Qualifications: (a)Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the S.I.E.J.B.
(b)Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:- K.W. Hill.

Clerk:- Miss. J. Roberts

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for Buckley U.D.C.,Hawarden R.D.C., and Overton R.D.C., and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

The Public Health Inspector is full-time and is responsible for the supervision of refuse collection and salvage, work under Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Pet Animals Act, Slaughter of Animals Acts, Clean Air Act, and is responsible for inspections under Factories Act 1937.

Laboratory Facilities.

- (1) Public Health Laboratory Service, Conway.
- (2) Royal Infirmary, Chester.
- (3) Public Health Laboratory Service, City Hospital, Chester.
- (4) Messrs. Ruddock and Sherratt, Public Analyst, Goss Street, CHESTER.

Nursing in Home.

The nursing of non-infectious sick is carried out by the District Nursing Association, and home help is provided in the District.

Clinics.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held weekly at the Drill Hall, Connah's Quay where a voluntary staff assist in the distribution of welfare foods.

Hospitals.

- (a) The Liverpool Hospital Regional Board(which includes Chester).
- (b) Clwyd and Deeside Management Committee.

Meals on Wheels.

A meals on wheels service supplies hot meals to elderly people twice a week.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area

WATER

THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE AREA HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. WARD ASHCROFT & PARKMAN -- WATER ENGINEERS TO THE COUNCIL.

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The supply of water to the Urban District of Connah's Quay is derived from two sources. (a) Bulk supplied purchased from the Birkenhead Corporation Water Department; and (b) Water from gathering grounds within the Urban Area.

For the year ended 31st December, 1961, the amount of water purchased from the Birkenhead Corporation was 86,284,000 gallons, while 49,930,000 gallons went into supply from the local gathering grounds, making a total of 136,216,000 gallons, supplied to the Urban Area. From these figures it will be seen that the Urban Area is dependant on Birkenhead for its water supply, and while so far no restrictions have been made by that Authority regarding rate of draw-off, etc. and no shortage of water ever experienced in the Urban Area, further expansion of the District is dependant on the availability of water supplies from Birkenhead.

Sources of Supply

The water from Birkenhead Corporation, as supplied to the Urban Area, is derived from an upland gathering ground on the Denbigh moors near Cerrigydrudion, and is impounded in Lake Alwen, on leaving the lake the water is treated with alum and passed through pressure filters. After filtration, lime is injected to boost the P.H. It is then chlorinated and de-chlorinated, and on arrival in Connah's Quay, there is just a trace element of chloramines present. The water is soft and without taste or smell, and bacteriological reports on samples taken from the district are satisfactory.

The Birkenhead Alwen supply is interconnected with the Birkenhead Dee supply at Pen Gwladys, Connah's Quay, and when necessary, it is possible to supply the whole of the Urban Area with the treated Dee water.

The local gathering ground is situated by Broad Oak and is comprised of 11 acres of freshly planted woodland. The water is collected from this land and adjoining fields by a system of under drains which discharge into a small collecting tank at the rear of a chemical house. As the water passes under the chemical house, it is treated with Alumina Ferric and Sodium Aluminate. The dosage is altered according to weather conditions. The water then passes through four small screening tanks into a settling tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, from there into a second settling tank of 250,000 gallons capacity. The water is lifted out of the 250,000 gallon tank by a 2" centrifugal pump and sent through two pressure filters and a base exchange softening plant to a 100,000 gallon freshwater tank, from which it gravitates to the town. Before reaching this freshwater tank, the water is treated with chlorine, the dosage being in accordance with the demand made by the micro-organisms in the water. Bacteriological samples of the raw water show a high rate of pollution, which is due to husbandry of adjoining fields. To maintain the bacteriological purity of the water delivered to the district, the chlorine dosage is regulated to maintain at least 2 p.p.m. chlorine in the freshwater tank, and daily checks are made in different parts of the district to ensure that even at the extremities of the distribution system there is always a trace of chlorine.

Bacteriological samples taken in the district are satisfactory. The water is soft and clear, with a slightly chlorinous taste and smell. The P.H. is constant, viz. 7.3.

A total of 43 samples of water ^{were} sent to the Public Health Laboratory in the year, and the reports on the treated water were satisfactory.

Reports on untreated water show a plate count of Bact. coli (type 1) 180+ per 100 ml.

The following are copies of three chemical analysis:

- Sample No. 1: Tap softening plant, Waterworks - 22.5.62.
Sample No. 2: House tap in High Street, Connah's Quay - 22.5.62.
Sample No. 3: Tank, untreated water, Waterworks - 22.5.62.

Analysis

	<u>Sample No.1</u>	<u>Sample No.2</u>	<u>Sample No.3</u>
Appearance	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Colourless, slight deposit
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction, pH	7.25	7.55	6.85
	-	parts per million	-
Total solids	470	252	470
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia	0.01	0.01	0.045
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.045	0.065	0.015
Nitrogen as nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates	1.0	4.0	2.5
Chlorides, as Cl	30	27	27
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.6	1.3	2.0
Total hardness	20	90	373
Temporary hardness	20	90	298
Permanent hardness	0	0	75
Alkalinity	272	162	298
Free Chlorine	Nil	0.03	Nil
Potassium, as K	0.7	2.3	2.2
Anionic synthetic detergents	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese, as Mn	-	-	-
Cyanides and thiocyanates	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous metals	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sodium carbonate	267	76	

Opinions

Sample No. 1: The water contains some organic contamination, but if the bacteriological condition is satisfactory it is suitable for drinking purposes. Attention is, however, drawn to the relatively high concentration of sodium carbonate (existing in the water as sodium bicarbonate), which is the result of softening.

Sample No. 2: The water contains some organic contamination, but if the bacteriological condition is satisfactory the water is suitable for domestic use. The sample contains 76 parts per million of sodium carbonate.

Sample No. 3: This water shows rather more evidence than appears in samples Nos 1 and 2 of organic contamination, and will require chlorination before being used for domestic purposes.

There are only two dwellings (both farms) in the Urban Area without a public water supply and both of these could be supplied from the existing mains on request. The remainder of the population of 8,390 housed in some 2,468 dwellings, all have water within the curtilage of the premises and according to rate returns 78% of these dwellings have a fixed bath.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage is turned untreated from various outfalls into the River Dee and at present a Consulting Engineer is preparing a sewage disposal scheme for the whole Area. It is hoped that work will commence on this urgently required disposal scheme during 1962. When this scheme is completed only a small rural portion of the District will be unsewered.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The outlets of two streams into the River are contiguous with the outlets of the sewerage and at a high tide this causes back flooding of the streams with a consequent deposit.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is carried out satisfactorily.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a centrally situated site. This tip is levelled daily by using a Ferguson Tractor fitted with an earthmover blade, and covering material is obtained from a sandpit owned by the Council. Insecticides are used to control insects, and rodent operator carries out regular control measures against rats.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The Council's first Smoke Control Area came into force on 1st April, 1961, and whilst there were some slight difficulties in the initial stages, it is now working satisfactorily.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOLS.

During the year an Assembly Hall and Swimming Bath were completed as the first stage development of a Civic Centre at Wepre Drive, and were opened on the 11th August 1961.

The swimming pool is 110ft long by 42ft wide with the depth varying from 3 ft. to a diving pool which is 11'6" deep.

The pool has a capacity of 188,000 gallons of water which is recirculated through graded sand filters and sterilisation plant every four hours.

The swimming bath has filled a long standing need not only to the residents of Connah's Quay, but to people from the surrounding Districts, and since opening has been extensively used.

Following the opening samples of water were taken regularly for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, and were reported to be satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

At the end of 1959 two stations were equipped for the measurement of atmospheric pollution at Bryn Deva School and Wepre Hall Gardens.

The monthly readings during 1961, compared with those for 1960, were as follows:-

(A) MEASUREMENT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE WITH LEAD PEROXIDE APPARATUS.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Bryn Deva School</u>		<u>Wepre Hall Gardens.</u>	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
January	1.71	2.05	0.76	0.64
February	1.99	1.28	0.80	0.39
March	2.31	0.91	0.99	0.38
April	0.834	1.12	0.444	0.41
May	2.14	1.03	0.81	0.38
June	0.84	0.43	0.49	0.19
July	0.38	0.37	0.22	0.17
August	0.67	0.37	0.28	0.15
September	0.94	0.41	0.48	0.19
October	2.10	1.04	0.92	0.36
November	1.47	2.04	0.40	0.16
December	2.20	1.92	1.13	1.00
Average Monthly Reading:-	1.46	1.08	0.64	0.37

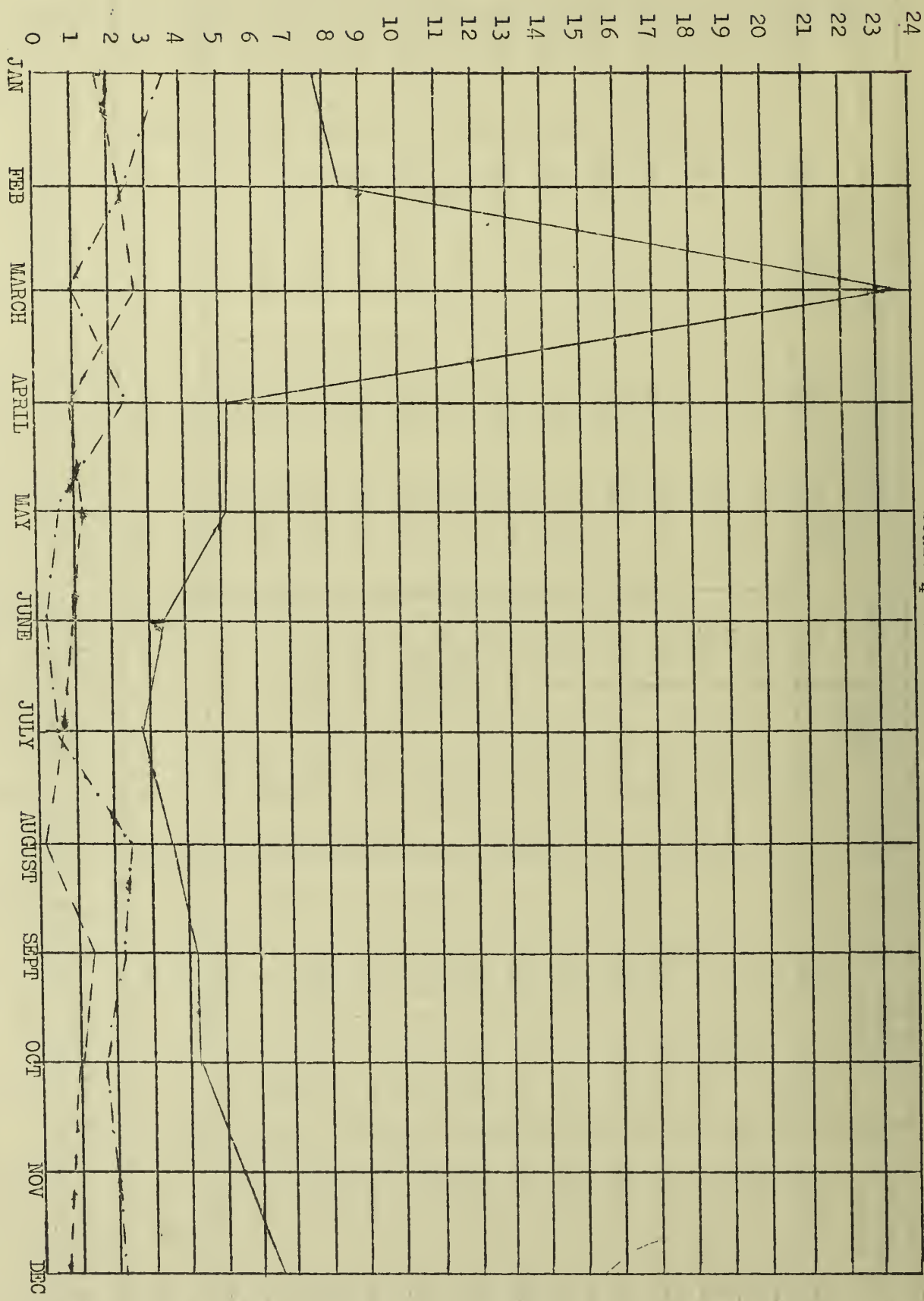
(B) MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER AT BRYN DEVA SCHOOL

Month	Rainfall in inches		Ph Value		Deposited Matter.						Ash		Total Solids	
					Soluble		Insoluble							
							Tons per square mile							
1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	
January	4.18	3.59	4.8	4.8	7.03	5.63	6.51	2.25	5.20	1.85	13.54	7.88		
February	1.99	2.44	5.2	5.0	9.02	4.40	4.70	4.14	3.61	2.32	13.72	8.54		
March	2.00	0.99	4.6	5.2	11.43	4.40	4.07	19.02	2.78	2.82	15.50	23.42		
April	1.54	2.40	5.8	4.8	7.35	3.11	4.80	2.16	3.71	0.93	12.15	5.27		
May	1.85	0.63	5.7	4.9	4.77	3.35	6.19	1.82	3.97	1.26	10.96	5.17		
June	0.83	0.32	5.8	7.0	2.65	1.72	4.54	1.76	2.98	0.46	7.19	3.48		
July	2.01	0.63	5.8	5.6	3.11	1.39	4.11	1.39	2.19	0.73	7.22	2.78		
August	3.43	2.40	4.9	5.4	5.14	2.78	3.94	0.90	2.75	0.17	9.08	3.68		
September	2.92	2.21	4.7	5.0	3.78	1.72	4.80	2.52	3.64	1.39	8.58	4.24		
October	4.89	1.77	4.6	5.2	7.55	1.62	6.92	2.62	5.27	1.06	14.47	2.27		
November	4.73	-	5.6	-	12.46	-	5.71	-	2.58	-	18.17	-		
December	2.93	2.05	5.1	4.1	10.25	5.30	5.33	1.32	4.34	0.66	15.58	6.62		
Average Monthly Deposit:-	2.78	1.77	5.2	5.2	7.05	3.22	5.14	3.63	3.59	1.24	12.18	6.67		

The figures for 1961 are shown on graphs on the following pages, which show the fall in pollution during the warmer months of the year when the domestic fires are not in use. The high reading during March 1961, being due to a fire on the neighbouring refuse tip.

DEPOSIT GAUGE AT BRYN DEVA SCHOOL: MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQ. MILE - JANUARY 1961 - DECEMBER 1961.

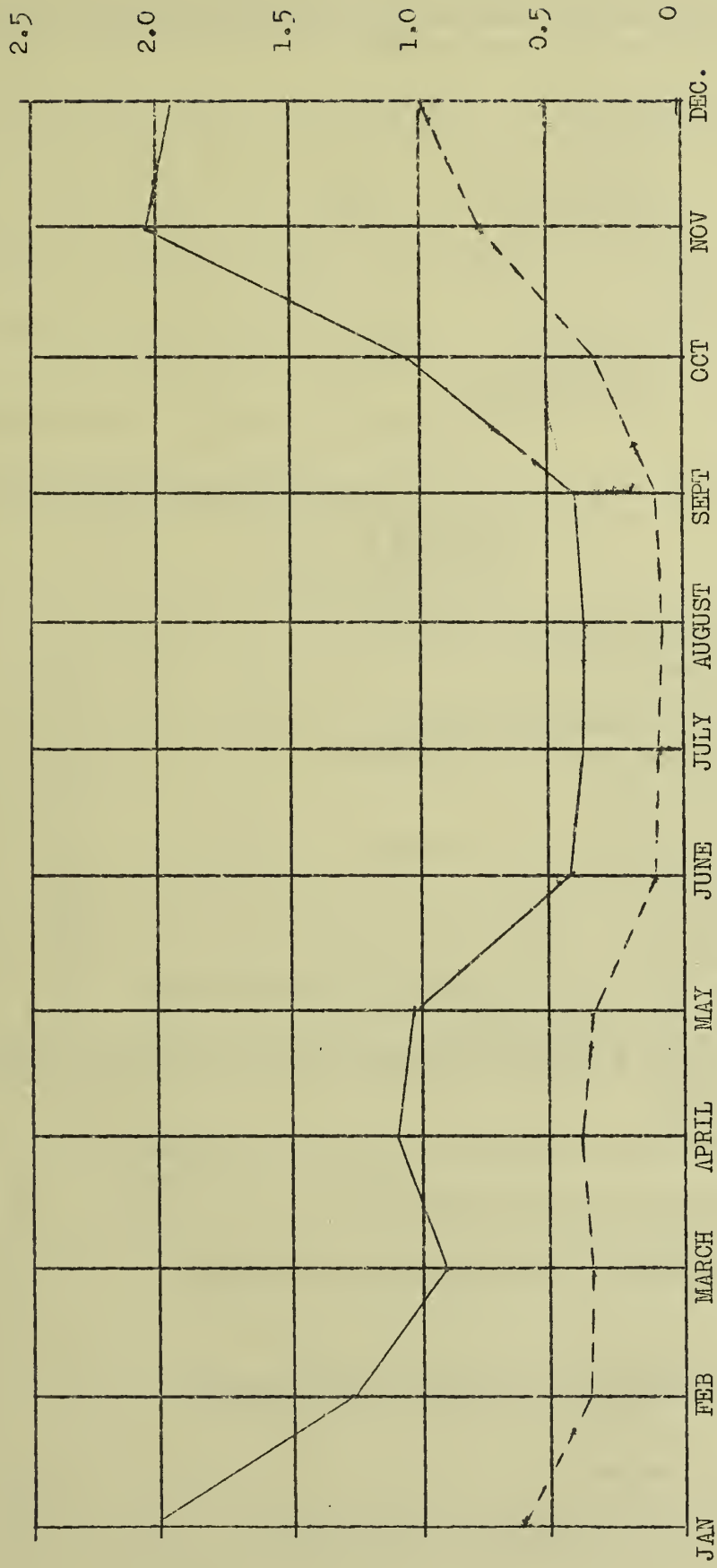
Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1 Ton.



INCHES OF RAIN
 ASH
 TOTAL SOLIDS
 Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 1 Month.

GRAPH TO SHOW Mgs OF SO₃ PER DAY COLLECTED BY 100 SQ. CMS. of BATCH "A" Pbo2
COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD: JANUARY 1961 - DECEMBER 1961.

Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " = .5Mg gs



APPARATUS - Bryn Deva School:--

APPARATUS - Wepre Hall Gdns:--

Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " = 1 month.

SECTION D.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases Generally

Premises where infections occurred were disinfected when necessary.
Bedding from deceased cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was destroyed,
payments being made to the owners.

Notifications during 1961:-

Measles	14
Scarlet Fever	3
Pneumonia	16

Tuberculosis

New Cases Notified:-

Pulmonary	4
Non-Pulmonary	-

SECTION E.

Food Supervision

(1) Number of Food Premises in the Area.

Butchers	9
Licensed Premises	10
Cafes Restaurants, Etc.,	4
Canteens and School Kitchens	5
Fish Friers	5
Fishmongers	0
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	1
Greengrocers	10
Grocers	20
Bakchouses	2
General	17
Manufacturers of cocked meats and sausages	4
Wholesale Meat Supply.	1

(2) Number of Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

(a) For the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice-cream (complete cold mix)	-
(b) For the storage and sale of Ice-cream	23
(c) For the manufacture of cocked meats and sausages	4

(3) Number of Inspections of Registered Food Premises.

Ice-cream premises	43
Manufacture of cocked meats and sausages	84

(4) Educational Activities.

Publicity material was distributed to various food premises and schools and was also displayed in the windows of the Headquarters of the local detachment of the British Red Cross Society by the kind permission of the Commandant, and talks were given to the staffs of various food handling businesses during visits to the premises.

(5) Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

(a) Tinned goods etc. are buried in the Council's refuse tip after all containers have been opened.

(b) Meat and offal condemned at the Slaughterhouses in the district is dyed and the owners are permitted to dispose of it to an animal by-products firm in the neighbouring district, and to a Mink Farm.

(6) No special examinations were made of any stock or consignment of food.

(7) Ice-cream Heat Treatment Regulations.

Samples were taken from retailers registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream and were reported on as follows:

Ice Cream 3 Samples = All Grade I.

All registered retailers sell prepacked ice-cream. A number of retailers from outside the area visit the district in the evenings and at week-ends selling loose ice-cream. Inspections of these vehicles were made from time to time, and while facilities for providing hot water were usually available, these were not always being used. This was taken up with the retailers concerned and improvements obtained, but due to frequent changes of staff this improvement is not maintained without constant inspection.

(8) Food Hygiene Regulations

There was a continuation in the improvements in food handling during the year, particularly in the refitting of premises; but there have still been difficulties in ensuring that persons employed in the shops make the fullest use of the facilities provided.

The use of mobile shops in the newly developed areas still continues and the improvement in the hygiene of these vehicles has continued.

(9) Meat Inspection

At the commencement of the year there were three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, of which two were small premises handling the requirements of the occupiers, and the other slaughterhouse is operated by a Wholesale Supply Company which supplies meat in the Deeside Area and part of Cheshire. Most of the slaughtering is carried out in the late afternoon and evenings on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and Sunday mornings and afternoons. To carry out an efficient inspection of this meat it has been necessary for the inspection to be made outside normal hours, and 344 hours overtime were worked during the year.

The Council's report on the Slaughterhouse Facilities in Connah's Quay as required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the date by which all premises should comply with the Construction Regulations was fixed as 1st. October, 1961. Consequent on the report one small slaughterhouse was closed by the owner as he did not intend to bring the premises up to the required standard.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Holsteins</u>
Number Killed.	1247	62	12	12,152	2,124	NIL
Number Inspected.	1247	62	12	12,152	2,124	NIL

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.

Whole carcase condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	NIL
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	107	4	NIL	162	20	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	8.6	6.5	NIL	1.3	0.9	NIL

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcasses condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcase or which some part or organ was condemned.	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	42	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	0.16	NIL	NIL	NIL	1.97	NIL

Cysticercosis.

Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Other Food Stuffs Condemned.

Items of Food weighing 31 lbs. 15 ozs.

Shellfish (Molluscar).

There are no shellfish beds in the Area.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CONNAH'S QUAY IN THE COUNTY OF FLICKSHIRE.

Prescribed Particulars on the administration of the Factories Act 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	NUMBER OF		Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
			Written Notices (4)		
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	4	NIL		NIL
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	25	42	NIL		NIL
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	19	87	NIL		NIL
TOTAL:-	46	133	NIL		NIL

11. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1) Want of cleanliness (S.1.)					(6)
Overcrowding (S.2.)					
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.5.)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient.					
(b) Unsuitable or defective.					
(c) Not separate for sexes.					
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to out-work).					
TOTAL:—					

PART VIII OF THE ACT.
OUTWORK.
(Sections 110 and 111).

There are no outworkers registered in this District.

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
- 4 JUL 1962
A.